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# **Optical Materials Characterization**

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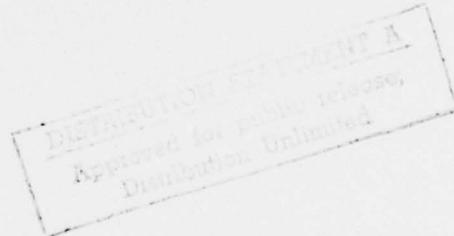
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CHARACTERIZATION

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## OPTICAL MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

### Abstract

The refractive indices of three prisms of chemical vapor deposited ZnS were measured at room temperature over the wavelength range 540 nm to 1.083  $\mu\text{m}$ . The refractive indices of eight specimens of CaF<sub>2</sub> doped with Er were measured from 404.7 nm to 1.083  $\mu\text{m}$ . The doping range was 0.001% to 3% Er. Interferometric measurements of  $\text{dn}/\text{dT}$  were made over the temperature range -180 °C to 200 °C at the wavelengths 632.8 nm and 3.39  $\mu\text{m}$  on single crystal specimens of BaF<sub>2</sub>, CaF<sub>2</sub>, reactive atmosphere processed (RAP) KBr, RAP KCl, KCl doped with KI, LiF, NaF and SrF<sub>2</sub>, and on chemical vapor deposited (CVD) ZnSe and hot forged CaF<sub>2</sub>.

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## OPTICAL MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

### 1. Technical Report Summary

#### 1.1 Technical Problem

Windows subjected to high-average-power laser radiation will undergo optical and mechanical distortion due to absorptive heating. If the distortion becomes sufficiently severe, the windows become unusable. Theoretical calculations of optical distortion in laser windows depend on the following material parameters; absorption coefficient, refractive index, change of index with temperature, thermal expansion coefficient, stress-optical constants, elastic compliances, specific heat, thermal conductivity and density. Our program has been established to measure refractive indices, changes of index with temperature, stress-optical constants, elastic compliances, and thermal expansion coefficients of candidate laser window materials.

#### 1.2 General Methodology

Laboratory experiments are conducted for measuring refractive indices, changes of index with temperature, stress-optical constants, elastic compliances, and thermal expansion coefficients.

The refractive indices of prismatic specimens are measured on precision spectrometers by using the method of minimum deviation. Two spectrometers are used. One instrument, which uses glass optics, is used for measuring refractive indices in the visible with an accuracy of several parts in  $10^6$ . The other instrument, which uses mirror optics, is used for measuring refractive indices in the ultraviolet and the infrared to an accuracy of several parts in  $10^5$ . Using both spectrometers we can measure refractive indices over the spectral region 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

We measure the coefficient of linear thermal expansion,  $\alpha$ , by a method of Fizeau interferometry. The interferometer consists of a specially prepared specimen which separates two flat plates. Interference fringes are observed due to reflections from the plate surfaces in contact with the specimen. We obtain  $\alpha$  by measuring the shift of these interference fringes as a function of temperature. We can measure  $\alpha$  from -180  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 800  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The change of refractive index with temperature,  $dn/dT$ , is measured by two methods. In the first method, we measure the refractive index with the precision spectrometers at two temperatures, 20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , by varying the temperature of the laboratory. This provides us with a measure of  $dn/dT$  at room temperature. The second method may be used for

measuring  $dn/dT$  from  $-180^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $800^{\circ}\text{C}$ . We obtain  $dn/dT$  from a knowledge of the expansion coefficient and by measuring the shift of Fizeau fringes in a heated specimen as a function of temperature. The Fizeau fringes are due to interferences between reflections from the front and back surfaces of the specimens.

We measure piezo-optic coefficients and elastic compliances using a combination of Twyman-Green and Fizeau interferometers. From the shift of fringes in specimens subjected to uniaxial or hydrostatic compression, we obtain the necessary data for determining all the stress-optical constants and elastic compliances.

In materials with small piezo-optic constants or in materials that cannot withstand large stresses, we use interferometers designed to measure fractional fringe shifts. At  $10.6\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  we use a modified Twyman-Green interferometer which has a sensitivity of  $0.01\lambda$ . At  $632.8\text{ nm}$ , we use a modified Dyson interferometer which has a sensitivity of  $0.002\lambda$ . When using these interferometers to measure piezo-optic constants we must know the elastic constants of the material under test.

### 1.3 Technical Results

The refractive indices of three specimens of chemical vapor deposited (CVD) ZnS were measured at room temperature over the wavelength range  $540\text{ nm}$  to  $1.083\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The refractive indices of eight specimens of  $\text{CaF}_2$  doped with Er were measured from  $404.7\text{ nm}$  to  $1.083\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The doping range was 0.001% to 3% Er. The latter measurements were done at the request of Dr. Fontanella of the United States Naval Academy.

We have measured the linear thermal expansion and  $dn/dT$  of the following materials:

$\text{BaF}_2$	$\text{LiF}$
$\text{CaF}_2$	$\text{NaF}$
$\text{KBr}$ (RAP)*	$\text{SrF}_2$
$\text{KCl}$ (RAP)*	$\text{ZnSe}$ (CVD)
$\text{KCl}$ doped with $\text{KI}$ ( $\text{KCl:KI}$ )	

\*reactive atmosphere processed.

The measurements were made by Fizeau interferometry over the temperature range from  $-180^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . We measured  $dn/dT$  at  $632.8\text{ nm}$  and at  $3.39\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . The thermal expansion data were in good agreement with earlier published data.

In addition to the above measurements on potential laser window materials, we have measured the linear thermal expansion coefficient and  $dn/dT$  of Plexiglas 55, a material used in the construction of aircraft windows. This work was done at the request of Captain Hurst of the Air Force Materials Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

#### 1.4 Department of Defense Implications

The Department of Defense is currently constructing high-power laser systems. Criteria are needed for determining the suitability of different materials for use as windows in these systems. The measurements we are performing provide data that laser system designers can use for determining the optical performance of candidate window materials.

#### 1.5 Implications for Further Research

Measurements of refractive index,  $dn/dT$ , thermal expansion, and piezo-optical constants will be continued on candidate laser window materials as well as on other optical materials of interest to the Department of Defense. We shall continue our efforts on measurements at  $3.39 \mu\text{m}$ , which is within the wavelength range of interest to designers of chemical laser systems ( $2-5 \mu\text{m}$  range).

The wavelengths of primary interest will shift from the infrared to the ultraviolet. The infrared laser window program is now coming to completion, whereas, interest is growing for optical materials data in the ultraviolet because of the development of powerful new lasers in the ultraviolet. These lasers include the XeF laser operating at 354 nm and the KrF laser operating at 248 nm. Procurement is proceeding for an argon ion laser and a frequency doubler. The laser will be operated in the ultraviolet to obtain radiation at 351 nm which is close to the XeF wavelength. We will double the 514.5 nm line to 258 nm which is near the KrF wavelength. We will then proceed to measure the optical properties of potential uv laser window materials.

At present, we are searching the literature for optical data on uv materials. Preliminary results indicate that very little  $dn/dT$  data exists and that photoelastic constant data are almost nonexistent in the uv region of the spectrum.

## 2. Technical Report

### 2.1 Refractive Index of CVD Zinc Sulfide and Erbium-Doped Calcium Fluoride

Marilyn J. Dodge and Warren K. Gladden

#### 2.1.1 Introduction

Chemical vapor deposited (CVD) zinc sulfide is a promising candidate infrared laser window material. It is considered to have an useful transmission range from about 0.6 to 13 $\mu$ m with a strong absorption band at 6 $\mu$ m [1]. Three samples of this material have been submitted by B. A. de Benedetto of Raytheon Co<sup>2</sup>. The three specimens were identified as "standard", "high-scatter", and "high-temperature", and for the purpose of this report the samples will be designated as S, HS and HT respectively. Preliminary refractive index measurements were made on the S and HS samples of ZnS from 0.5461 to 1.083 $\mu$ m. The measurement of index was not possible on the HT sample below 0.78 $\mu$ m because of almost total absorption, but the refractive index has been determined from 0.7800 to 1.12 $\mu$ m. From visual observations, the S sample exhibited much more scatter than the HS sample.

Eight specimens of erbium-doped calcium fluoride were made available by John Fontanella of the U.S. Naval Academy for index of refraction measurements. The samples were all grown at the Harshaw Chemical Company. The samples were designated as follows:  
 $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.001\%}$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.003\%}$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.01\%}$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.03\%}$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.1\%}$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.3\%}$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er 1\%}$ , and  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er 3\%}$ . The refractive index was determined for each sample at 11 wavelengths from 0.4047 $\mu$ m to 1.083 $\mu$ m.

#### 2.1.2 Experimental Technique

The specimens were in prismatic form and were measured by means of the minimum-deviation method on a Wild precision spectrometer. The index was determined at known emission wavelengths of mercury, cadmium and helium. An infrared image converter was used to facilitate the measurement of the near IR lines.

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1. Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of this paper.
2. The use of company and brand names in this paper are for identification purposes only and in no case does it imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Bureau of Standards and it does not imply that the materials used in this study are necessarily the best available.

### 2.1.3 Experimental Results

The refractive index of the standard ZnS sample ranges from 2.3881 at  $0.5461\mu\text{m}$  to 2.2869 at  $1.083\mu\text{m}$ . The index of the hi-scatter sample was lower than the standard specimen by about  $3 \times 10^{-4}$ , and the hi-temperature sample has an index in the near IR of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  higher than the standard sample. The dispersion curve for ZnS is shown in fig. 1. The experimental index values are considered accurate within  $3 \times 10^{-5}$ .

The index of refraction of the Er-doped  $\text{CaF}_2$  increases with the increase in percentage of dopant. The index of  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.}001\%$  is compared with a recently studied sample of hot-forged  $\text{CaF}_2$  [2] in Table 1. The increase in refractive index of each subsequent sample over the one preceding it is also shown in Table 1. As the percent of dopant increases to greater than .003% the increase in refractive index is almost predictable. The average change in refractive index over the wavelength range studied is  $2.12 \times 10^{-3}$  per 1% increase of erbium. There appears to be a slightly higher change in the blue than in the red region of the spectrum. Figure 2 shows index plotted as a function of wavelength for  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.}001\%$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er.}1\%$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er } 1\%$  and  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er } 3\%$ . Refractive index values are plotted as a function of percent of erbium at five wavelengths in Figure 3. These values of refractive index are accurate within  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ .

### 2.1.4 Conclusions

The results discussed in this report are preliminary and for the visible and near IR regions of the spectrum only and should not be used in an attempt to predict the behavior of the refractive index in the infrared region of the spectrum for ZnS or in the IR or UV regions for  $\text{CaF}_2:\text{Er}$ . Index determinations are planned for all three samples of the CVD ZnS out to the IR absorption edge. Representative samplings of the erbium-doped  $\text{CaF}_2$  will be measured from  $0.2\mu\text{m}$  or, the UV absorption edge if higher than  $0.2\mu\text{m}$ , to the IR limits of transmittance.

2.1.7 References

- [1] B. A. de Benedetto, Private communication.
- [2] M. J. Dodge, "Laser Induced Damage in Optical Materials: 1976, P. 64, N.B.S. Special Publication 462, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Wash. (1976).

TABLE I - CHANGE IN REFRACTIVE INDEX OF  $\text{CaF}_2$ :Er WITH INCREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF Er

$\lambda$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	n HOT-FORGED $\text{CaF}_2$	CaF <sub>2</sub> (A) <sup>a</sup>	$\Delta n \times 10^5$						
			A-HF	B-A	C-B	D-C	E-D	F-E	G-F
0.4047	1.441509	1.441506	-0.3	2.6	1.0	4.5	14.4	43.9	160.5
0.4358	1.439492	1.439493	0.1	1.9	1.2	4.4	14.7	43.8	158.5
0.4678	1.437840	1.437841	0.1	1.7	1.4	4.3	14.4	43.7	158.3
0.4800	1.437297	1.437301	0.4	1.6	0.9	4.2	14.8	43.5	157.4
0.5086	1.436170	1.436174	0.4	1.2	1.3	4.4	15.0	43.6	157.2
0.5461	1.434959	1.434957	-0.2	1.6	1.3	4.2	15.3	42.7	156.8
0.5876	--	1.433867	--	1.8	1.2	4.2	15.2	42.5	156.8
0.6438	1.432701	1.432699	-0.2	1.7	1.6	3.8	14.6	43.4	155.5
0.6678	--	1.432297	--	0.5	1.3	3.8	15.8	42.1	156.0
0.7065	--	1.431703	--	1.2	1.3	3.7	15.2	41.9	158.0
1.014	1.428811	1.428823	1.2	1.7	1.5	4.8	15.6	39.6	156.0
1.083	1.428384	1.428400	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.3	15.7	41.8	155.2
AVG $\Delta n \times 10^5$	--	0.47	1.59	1.27	4.13	15.06	42.70	157.18	469.93
$\Delta n/1\% \text{Er}$ $\times 10^3$	--	--	4.70	7.95	1.8	2.06	2.15	2.14	2.24
									2.35

a. A=0.001%Er; B=0.003%Er; C=0.01%Er; D=0.03%Er; E=1%Er; F=3%Er; G=1%Er; H=3%Er

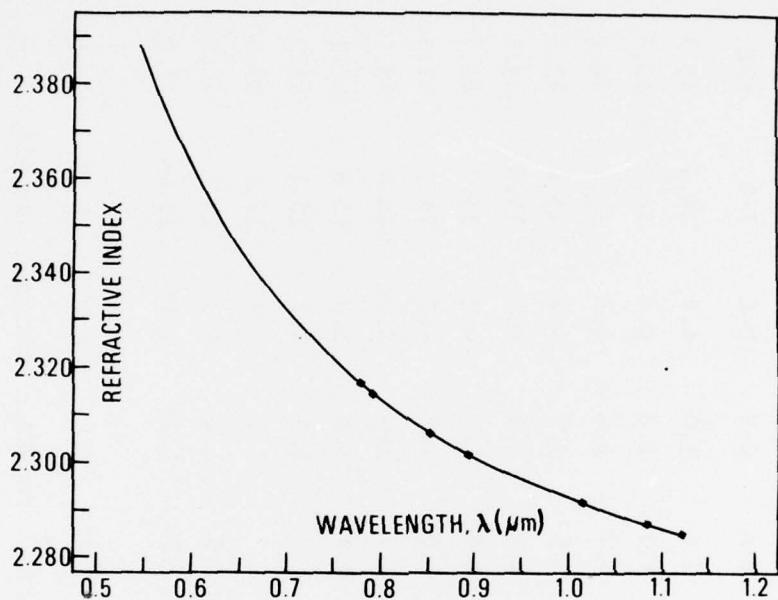


Fig. 1 - The refractive index of CVD ZnS as a function of wavelength. The data points represent the index of a sample of hi-temperature CVD ZnS.

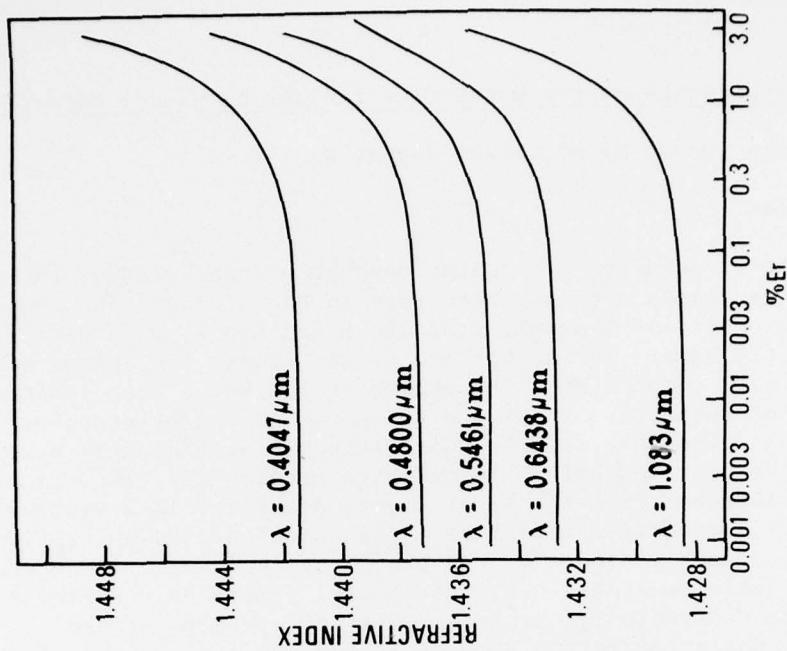


Fig. 3 - The refractive index at specific wavelengths of Er-doped CaF<sub>2</sub> as a function of percent Er (logarithmic scale).

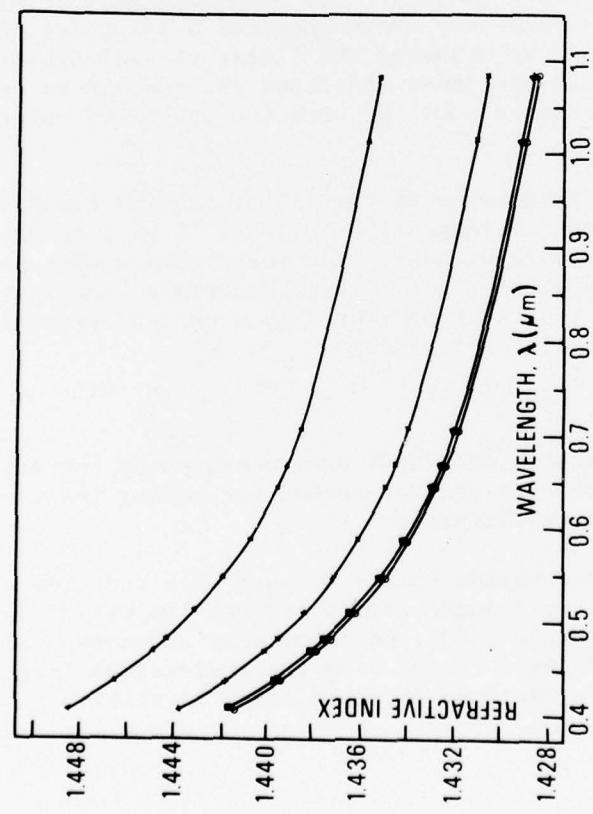


Fig. 2 - The refractive index of Er-doped CaF<sub>2</sub> as a function of wavelength;  $\circ$ —CaF<sub>2</sub>:Er 0.001%;  $\bullet$ —CaF<sub>2</sub>:Er 1%;  $\blacktriangle$ —CaF<sub>2</sub>:Er 3%.

## 2.2 Effect of Temperature on the Refractive Indices of Window Materials

Albert Feldman, Deane Horowitz and Roy M. Waxler

### 2.2.1 Introduction

When high-power radiation propagates through a laser window, the residual absorption causes a temperature rise in the window. The temperature distribution is, in general, nonuniform and hence, will distort the wavefront of the beam. The distortion arises from: the change of refractive index with temperature; the change of thickness with temperature; the change of refractive index and thickness caused by stresses produced by thermal gradients. If the distortion is sufficiently severe, the laser window becomes unusable. In order to predict the distortion of a laser beam wavefront from the laser energy deposited in a window, one requires certain material parameters. These include the absorption coefficient, the refractive index  $n$ , the change of index with temperature  $dn/dT$ , the piezo-optic constants  $q_{ij}$ , the thermal expansion coefficient  $\alpha$ , and the elastic constants  $s_{ij}$  or  $c_{ij}$ . It is the purpose of the Optical Materials Characterization Program at the National Bureau of Standards to measure  $n$ ,  $dn/dT$ ,  $q_{ij}$  and if necessary,  $\alpha$  and  $s_{ij}$ .

In this report, we present data of  $dn/dT$  obtained on  $\text{BaF}_2$ ,  $\text{CaF}_2$ ,  $\text{KBr}$  (RAP),  $\text{KCl}$  (RAP),  $\text{KCl}$  nominally doped with 1%  $\text{KI}$  ( $\text{KCl:KI}$ ),  $\text{LiF}$ ,  $\text{NaF}$ ,  $\text{SrF}_2$  and  $\text{ZnSe}$  (CVD). Data were obtained at 632.8 nm and 3.93  $\mu\text{m}$  over the temperature range  $-180$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $200$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The data were obtained by the method of Fizeau interferometry which requires a knowledge of the thermal expansion coefficient. We measured the linear thermal expansion coefficients of all the above specimens and found the results to be in good agreement with published values. We used the published values in our computations.

In addition, we have measured the linear thermal expansion and  $dn/dT$  over the temperature range  $-160$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $60$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$  of Plexiglas 55, a material used for aircraft windows. The measurements were made at the request of Captain Hurst of the Air Force Materials Laboratory for determining the effect of heating caused by a nuclear explosion on the optical properties of aircraft windows.

### 2.2.2 Apparatus

The thermal expansion and  $dn/dT$  were measured by the method of Fizeau interferometry. The general method for making these measurements has been described in the literature [1].

To measure thermal expansion, we measure as a function of temperature the shift of Fizeau fringes formed between two optic flats separated by a specimen. To measure  $dn/dT$ , we measure as a function of temperature the shift of Fizeau fringes formed from the reflections from the front and back surfaces of a specimen polished plane parallel.

We vary the temperature by placing the specimens in a furnace that can be cooled to  $-180^{\circ}\text{C}$ . We then heat the furnace electrically which permits us to reach all temperatures between  $-180^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The details of the experimental method were presented in our previous report [1].

### 2.2.3 Data Analysis

The thermal expansion data is obtained in the form of a fringe count as a function of temperature. The linear thermal expansion coefficient,  $\alpha$ , is defined by

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{t_o} \frac{dt}{dT} \quad (1)$$

where  $t_o$  is the room temperature specimen thickness, and  $t$  is the specimen thickness at temperature  $T$ . In terms of a fringe count  $N_i$  at a temperature  $T_i$  we calculate  $\alpha(T)$  by the formula

$$\alpha(T) = \frac{\lambda}{2t_o} \frac{N_i - N_{i-1}}{T_i - T_{i-1}} \quad (2)$$

where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the laser used in the experiment and  $T = (T_i + T_{i-1})/2$ . A graph is then made of  $\alpha$  as a function of  $T$ . On this graph we also plot either the accepted handbook values of  $\alpha(T)$  when they are available, or else values from the literature. A curve is then visually drawn through the data and from this curve, we abstract a set of data points. These points are then fitted by computer to a tenth degree polynomial. The purpose of the fit is to obtain an analytical expression for  $\alpha(T)$ . This expression is needed for computing  $dn/dT$  as a function of temperature.

The change of index with temperature is also obtained in the form of a fringe count  $M_i$  at a particular temperature. The change of index from room temperature to temperature  $T_i$  is given by

$$\Delta n(T_i) = \left[ \frac{M_i \lambda}{2t_o} - n_o \frac{\Delta t}{t_o} \right] (1 + \frac{\Delta t}{t_o})^{-1} \quad (3)$$

where  $n_o$  is the refractive index at room temperature and  $\Delta t/t_o$  is computed at temperature  $T_i$ . We obtain  $dn/dT$  from

$$\frac{dn(T)}{dT} = \frac{\Delta n(T_i) - \Delta n(T_{i-1})}{T_i - T_{i-1}} \quad (4)$$

The values of  $dn/dT$  are then fitted to a third degree polynomial in temperature and tabulated in 20 °C increments.

#### 2.2.4 Results and Discussion

The linear thermal expansion and  $dn/dT$  were measured on specimens of  $BaF_2$ ,  $CaF_2$ ,  $KBr$  (RAP),  $KCl$  (RAP),  $KCl:KI$ ,  $LiF$ ,  $NaF$ ,  $SrF_2$  and  $ZnSe$  (CVD). All the specimens used were of single crystal material except for the  $ZnSe$  which was polycrystalline. We also made measurements on hot forged  $CaF_2$  and these data agreed with the single crystal data.

The values we obtained for the linear thermal expansion agreed well with values from the literature, hence, they are not presented here. However, references to the linear thermal expansion are listed in Table 2, which contains the data used for computing  $dn/dT$ .

In figures 4-9, we plot  $dn/dT$  as a function of  $T$  for the above materials. The points in each of the figures are the experimentally determined values. Through each set of points, we draw a line visually. This line agrees quite well with a third degree polynomial least squares fit to the data of  $dn/dT$  as a function of temperature. The results of the fit are tabulated in Tables 3-11. The errors in the tables are the standard deviation of the experimental data to the least squares fit.

In figure 10 we show plotted the linear thermal expansion coefficient of Plexiglass 55 as a function of temperature. Figure 11 is a plot of  $dn/dT$  of Plexiglass 55 as a function of temperature.

In a recent article, R. J. Harris, et al. [2] presented  $dn/dT$  data on a series of materials including  $BaF_2$ ,  $CaF_2$ ,  $KCl$ , and  $ZnSe$ . At first glance, there appears to be some disagreement between their data and ours; however, if we correct their results by using our values for  $n$  and  $\alpha$ , we find good agreement in the data for  $BaF_2$ ,  $CaF_2$ , and  $KCl$ . There still remains a discrepancy between our values for  $ZnSe$  and theirs. We are in the process of measuring  $dn/dT$  of  $ZnSe$  at 632.8 nm using an immersion technique similar to the technique used by Harris, et al. in order to further compare our data.

#### 2.2.5 References

- [1] A. Feldman, D. Horowitz, R. M. Waxler, and M. J. Dodge, Optical Materials Characterization, National Bureau of Standards Internal Report, NBSIR 76-1115 (Aug. 1976).
- [2] R. J. Harris, G. T. Johnston, G. A. Kepple, P. C. Krok, and H. Mukai, Appl. Optics 16, 436 (1977).

Table 2. Data Used in Computation of  $dn/dT$

Material	Refractive Index, $n_o$		$t_o$ (mm)	$\alpha$
	632.8 nm	3.39 $\mu\text{m}$		
$\text{BaF}_2$	1.473 <sup>a</sup>	1.460 <sup>a</sup>	13.16	b
$\text{CaF}_2$	1.433 <sup>c</sup>	1.416 <sup>c</sup>	13.41	b,d,e,f
$\text{KBr}(\text{RAP})$	1.557 <sup>g</sup>	1.536 <sup>g</sup>	11.83	h
$\text{KCl}(\text{RAP})$	1.488 <sup>j</sup>	1.473 <sup>j</sup>	11.87	h
$\text{KCl:KI}$	1.488 <sup>j</sup>	1.473 <sup>j</sup>	6.11	h
$\text{LiF}$	1.392 <sup>k</sup>	1.360 <sup>k</sup>	5.59	h
$\text{NaF}$	1.325 <sup>l</sup>	1.312 <sup>l</sup>	12.21	h
$\text{SrF}_2$	1.436 <sup>m</sup>	1.425 <sup>n</sup>	13.15	b
$\text{ZnSe}(\text{CVD})$	2.590 <sup>p</sup>	2.436 <sup>p</sup>	17.49	q,r

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<sup>j</sup>A. Feldman, D. Horowitz, R.M. Waxler, I.H. Malitson & M.J. Dodge, Optical Materials Characterization, NBSIR 76-1010 (Feb. 1976).  
<sup>k</sup>L.W. Tilton & E.K. Plyler, J. Res. NBS 47, 25 (1951).  
<sup>l</sup>S.S. Ballard, J.S. Browder & J.F. Ebersole, in American Institute of Physics Handbook, Dwight E. Gray Ed. (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1972) pp. 6-12 to 6-57.  
<sup>m</sup>D.C. Stockbarger, OSRD Report No. 4690, Dec. 31, 1944.  
<sup>n</sup>Estimated  
<sup>p</sup>A. Feldman, D. Horowitz, R.M. Waxler, I.H. Malitson & M.J. Dodge, Optical Materials Characterization, NBSIR 75-781 (Aug. 1975).  
<sup>q</sup>J.S. Browder & S.S. Ballard, Appl. Optics 8, 793 (1969).  
<sup>r</sup>Reference [1].

Table 3.  $dn/dT$  of  $\text{BaF}_2$  ( $10^{-5} \text{K}^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	- .86	- .81
-160	- .98	- .95
-140	-1.09	-1.07
-120	-1.19	-1.17
-100	-1.27	-1.26
- 80	-1.35	-1.34
- 60	-1.41	-1.41
- 40	-1.47	-1.47
- 20	-1.52	-1.51
0	-1.56	-1.56
20	-1.60	-1.59
40	-1.63	-1.62
60	-1.66	-1.66
80	-1.70	-1.68
100	-1.73	-1.71
120	-1.76	-1.75
140	-1.79	-1.78
160	-1.83	-1.82
180	-1.87	-1.87
200	-1.92	-1.92

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .03

Table 4.  $dn/dT$  of  $\text{CaF}_2$  ( $10^{-5}\text{K}^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength (μm)	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	- .40	- .40
-160	- .54	- .52
-140	- .66	- .63
-120	- .77	- .73
-100	- .85	- .82
- 80	- .93	- .89
- 60	- .99	- .95
- 40	-1.03	-1.00
- 20	-1.07	-1.05
0	-1.10	-1.09
20	-1.13	-1.12
40	-1.15	-1.14
60	-1.17	-1.17
80	-1.19	-1.19
100	-1.21	-1.21
120	-1.23	-1.23
140	-1.26	-1.25
160	-1.30	-1.27
180	-1.34	-1.30
200	-1.40	-1.34

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .03

Table 5.  $dn/dT$  of KBr ( $10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu m$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	-2.95	-3.05
-160	-3.17	-3.26
-140	-3.36	-3.44
-120	-3.53	-3.60
-100	-3.67	-3.74
-80	-3.78	-3.85
-60	-3.88	-3.95
-40	-3.96	-4.03
-20	-4.02	-4.10
0	-4.08	-4.16
20	-4.12	-4.21
40	-4.16	-4.25
60	-4.19	-4.29
80	-4.23	-4.33
100	-4.27	-4.36
120	-4.31	-4.40
140	-4.36	-4.44
160	-4.42	-4.49
180	-4.49	-4.55
200	-4.58	-4.62

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .03

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .03

Table 6.  $dn/dT$  of KC1 ( $10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength (μm)	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	-2.32	-2.39
-160	-2.52	-2.58
-140	-2.70	-2.75
-120	-2.86	-2.91
-100	-3.00	-3.05
-80	-3.13	-3.17
-60	-3.24	-3.28
-40	-3.35	-3.38
-20	-3.43	-3.47
0	-3.51	-3.55
20	-3.58	-3.62
40	-3.65	-3.69
60	-3.70	-3.75
80	-3.76	-3.80
100	-3.81	-3.85
120	-3.86	-3.90
140	-3.91	-3.94
160	-3.96	-3.99
180	-4.02	-4.04
200	-4.08	-4.09

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

Table 7.  $dn/dT$  of  $KCl:KI$  ( $10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu m$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	-2.33	-2.44
-160	-2.53	-2.61
-140	-2.70	-2.77
-120	-2.86	-2.92
-100	-3.00	-3.05
-80	-3.13	-3.17
-60	-3.24	-3.28
-40	-3.35	-3.38
-20	-3.44	-3.47
0	-3.52	-3.55
20	-3.59	-3.63
40	-3.66	-3.69
60	-3.72	-3.75
80	-3.77	-3.81
100	-3.82	-3.86
120	-3.87	-3.92
140	-3.92	-3.97
160	-3.96	-4.01
180	-4.01	-4.06
200	-4.07	-4.11

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .03

Table 8.  $dn/dT$  of LiF ( $10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu m$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	- .36	- .40
-160	- .63	- .60
-140	- .86	- .78
-120	-1.05	- .93
-100	-1.21	-1.06
- 80	-1.34	-1.16
- 60	-1.44	-1.25
- 40	-1.52	-1.32
- 20	-1.59	-1.37
0	-1.63	-1.42
20	-1.67	-1.45
40	-1.70	-1.48
60	-1.72	-1.51
80	-1.75	-1.53
100	-1.78	-1.56
120	-1.81	-1.59
140	-1.85	-1.63
160	-1.91	-1.67
180	-1.99	-1.73
200	-2.09	-1.80

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .04

Table 9.  $dn/dT$  of NaF ( $10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu m$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	- .51	- .55
-160	- .67	- .69
-140	- .81	- .82
-120	- .92	- .92
-100	-1.00	-1.00
- 80	-1.07	-1.06
- 60	-1.12	-1.11
- 40	-1.16	-1.14
- 20	-1.19	-1.17
0	-1.20	-1.18
20	-1.21	-1.19
40	-1.21	-1.19
60	-1.22	-1.19
80	-1.22	-1.20
100	-1.22	-1.20
120	-1.24	-1.21
140	-1.26	-1.23
160	-1.29	-1.26
180	-1.33	-1.30
200	-1.39	-1.35

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .05

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .05

Table 10 dn/dT of  $\text{SrF}_2$  ( $10^{-5} \text{K}^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	- .56	- .56
-160	- .69	- .68
-140	- .81	- .80
-120	- .90	- .89
-100	- .98	- .97
- 80	-1.05	-1.04
- 60	-1.11	-1.10
- 40	-1.15	-1.15
- 20	-1.19	-1.19
0	-1.22	-1.22
20	-1.24	-1.24
40	-1.25	-1.26
60	-1.27	-1.27
80	-1.28	-1.28
100	-1.29	-1.29
120	-1.30	-1.29
140	-1.32	-1.30
160	-1.34	-1.31
180	-1.36	-1.32
200	-1.39	-1.33

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .02

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .03

Table 11.  $dn/dT$  of ZnSe ( $10^{-5} K^{-1}$ )

Temperature (°C)	Wavelength ( $\mu m$ )	
	0.6328 <sup>a</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
-180	7.6	5.0
-160	8.2	5.2
-140	8.7	5.4
-120	9.1	5.6
-100	9.4	5.8
-80	9.7	5.9
-60	10.0	6.0
-40	10.2	6.1
-20	10.3	6.1
0	10.5	6.2
20	10.6	6.2
40	10.7	6.2
60	10.8	6.3
80	10.9	6.3
100	11.0	6.3
120	11.1	6.4
140	11.3	6.4
160	11.5	6.5
180	11.8	6.6
200	12.1	6.7

<sup>a</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .1

<sup>b</sup>Standard deviation from a third degree polynomial fit is .1

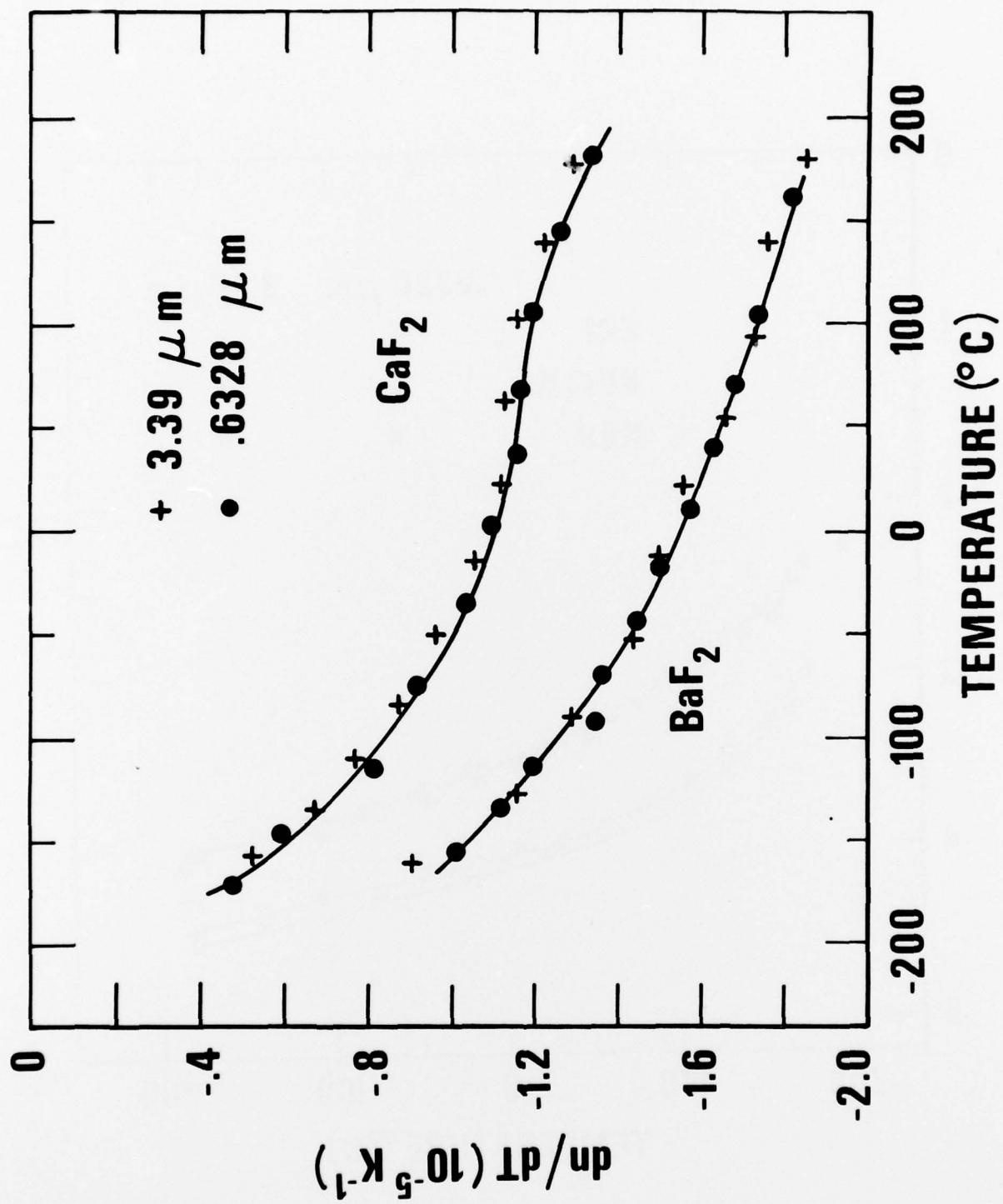


Figure 4.  $dn/dT$  of  $CaF_2$  and  $BaF_2$ .

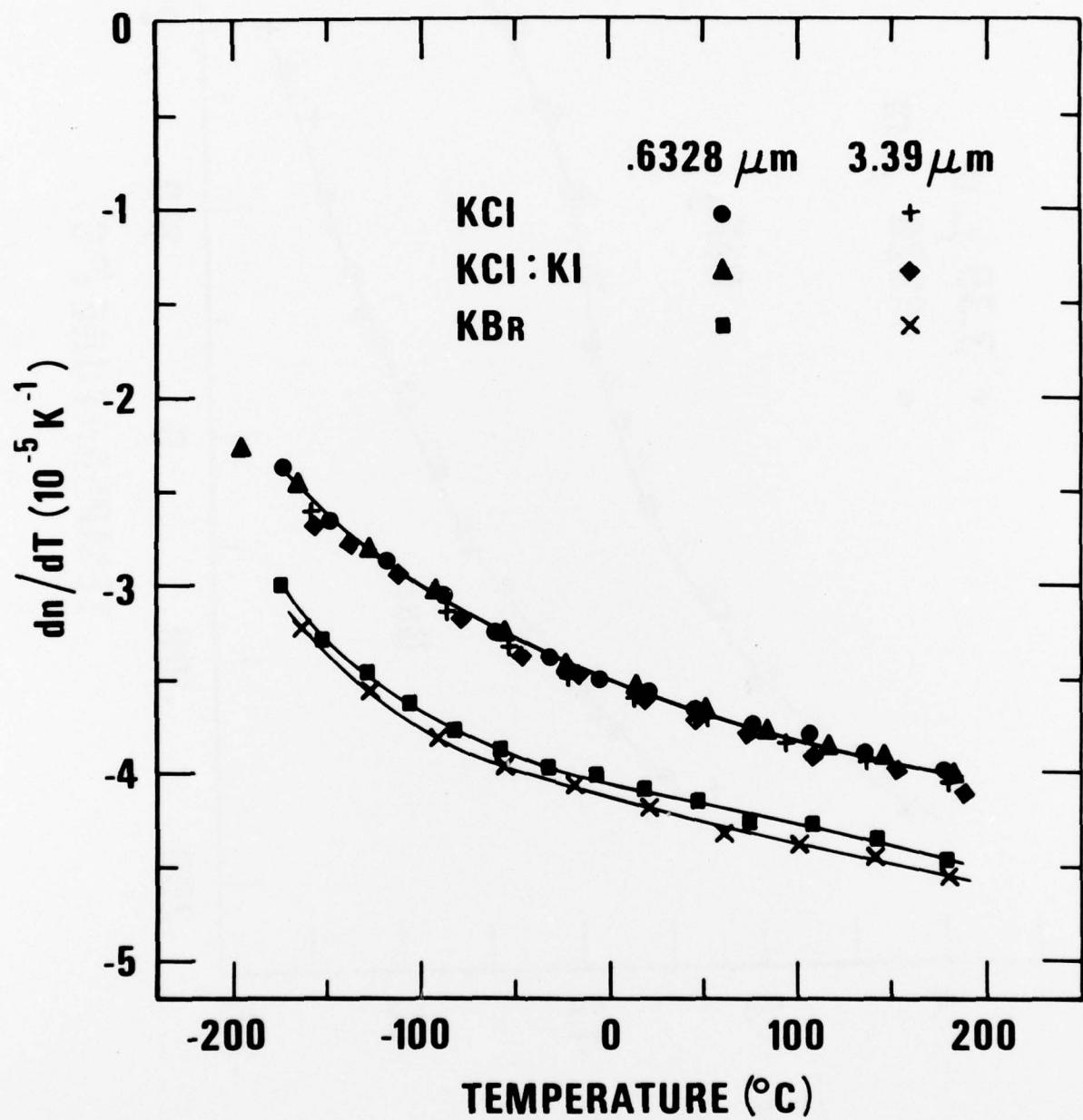


Figure 5.  $dn/dT$  of KCl (RAP), KBr (RAP) and KCl doped with KI (KCl:KI).

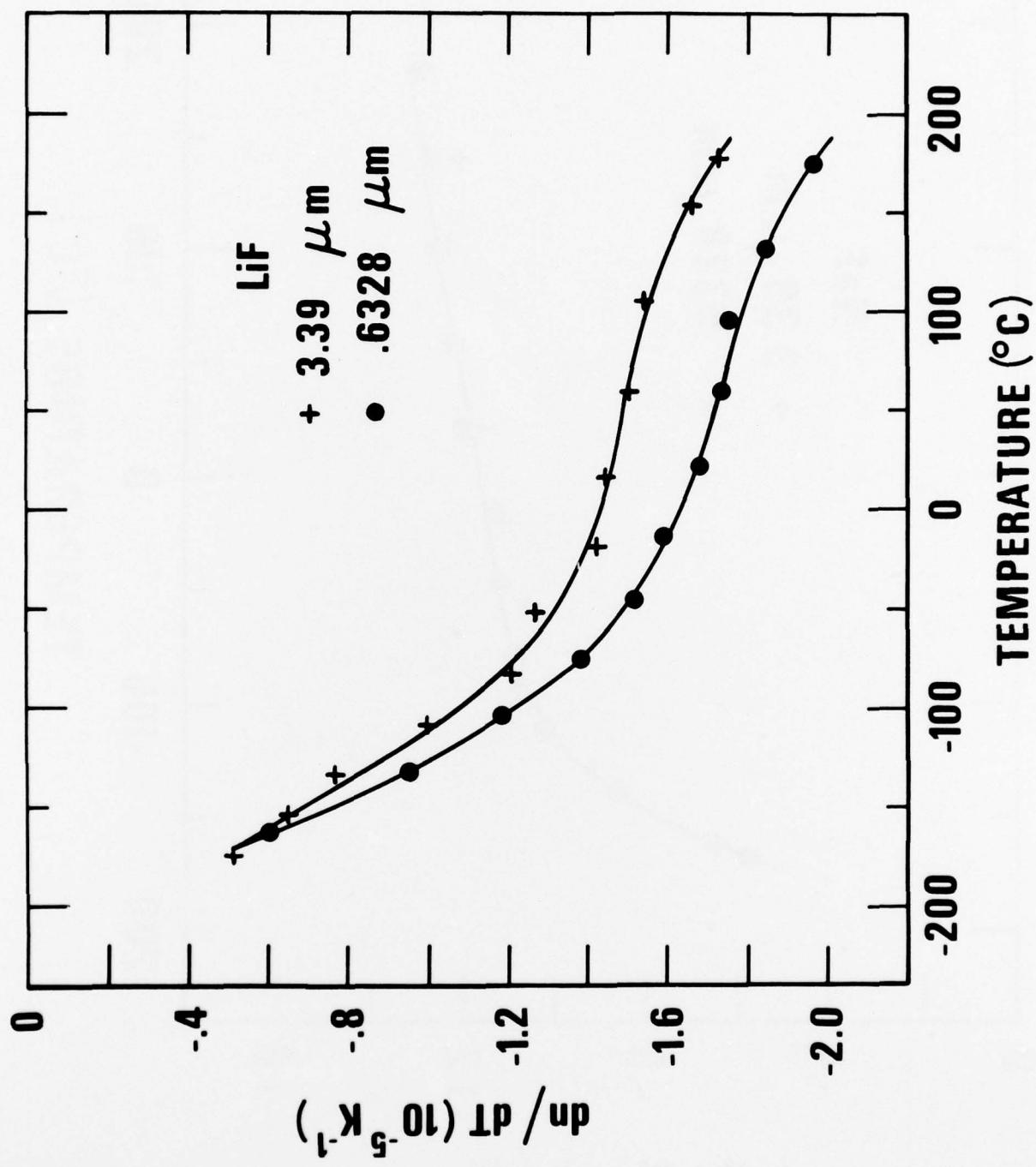


Figure 6.  $dn/dT$  of LiF.

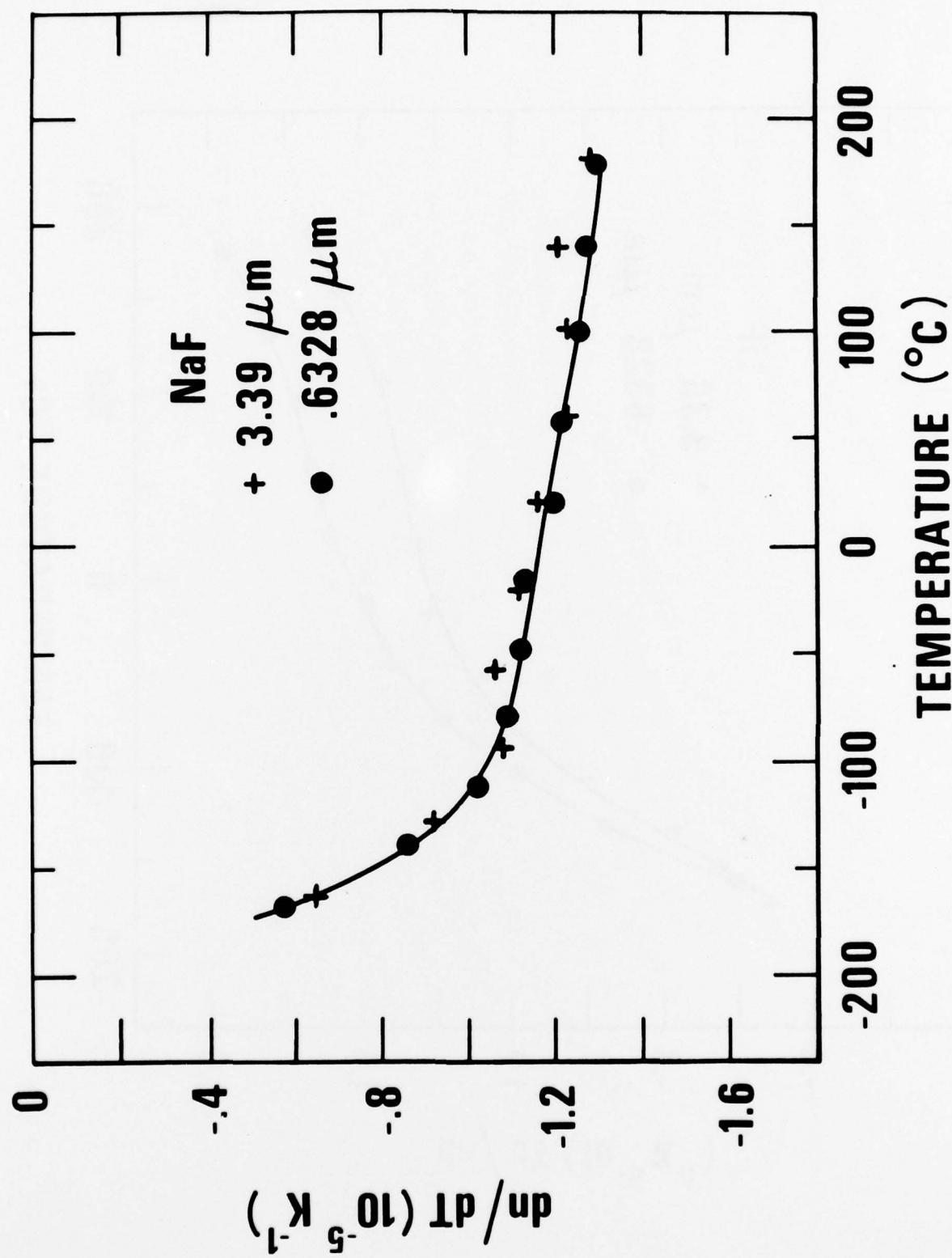


Figure 7.  $dn/\sigma^T$  of NaF.

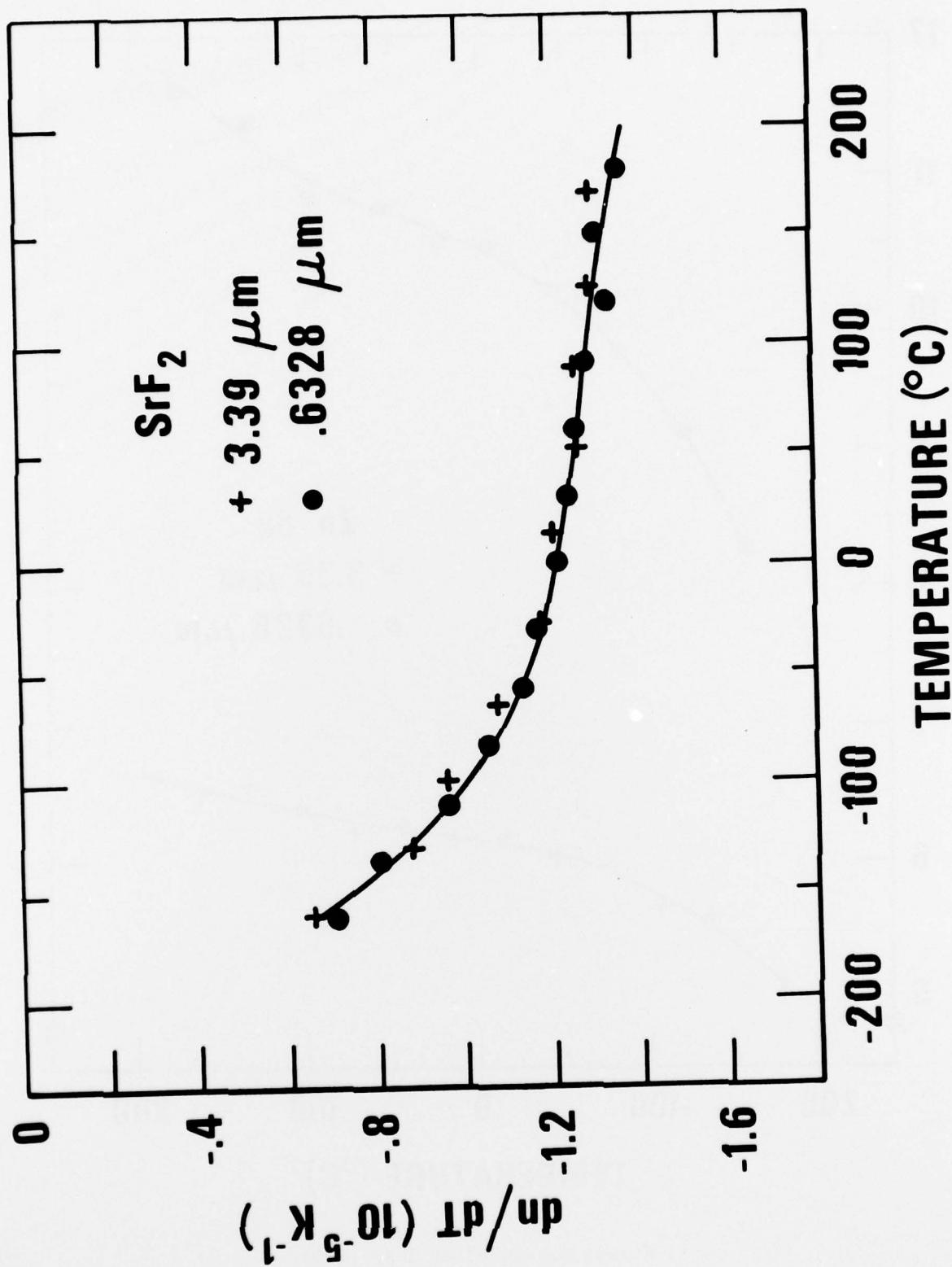


Figure 8.  $dn/dT$  of  $\text{SrF}_2$ .

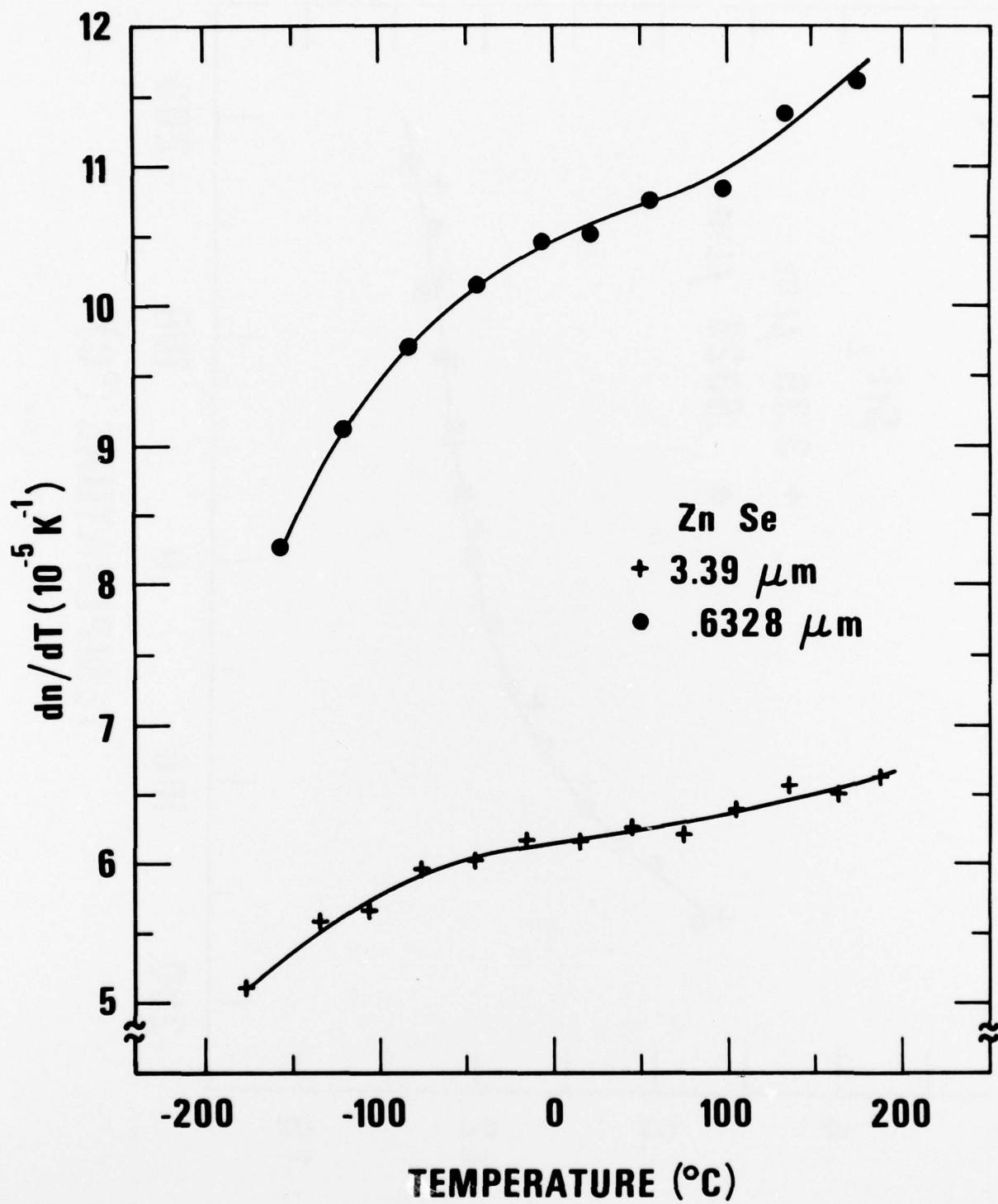


Figure 9.  $dn/dT$  of ZnSe (CVD).

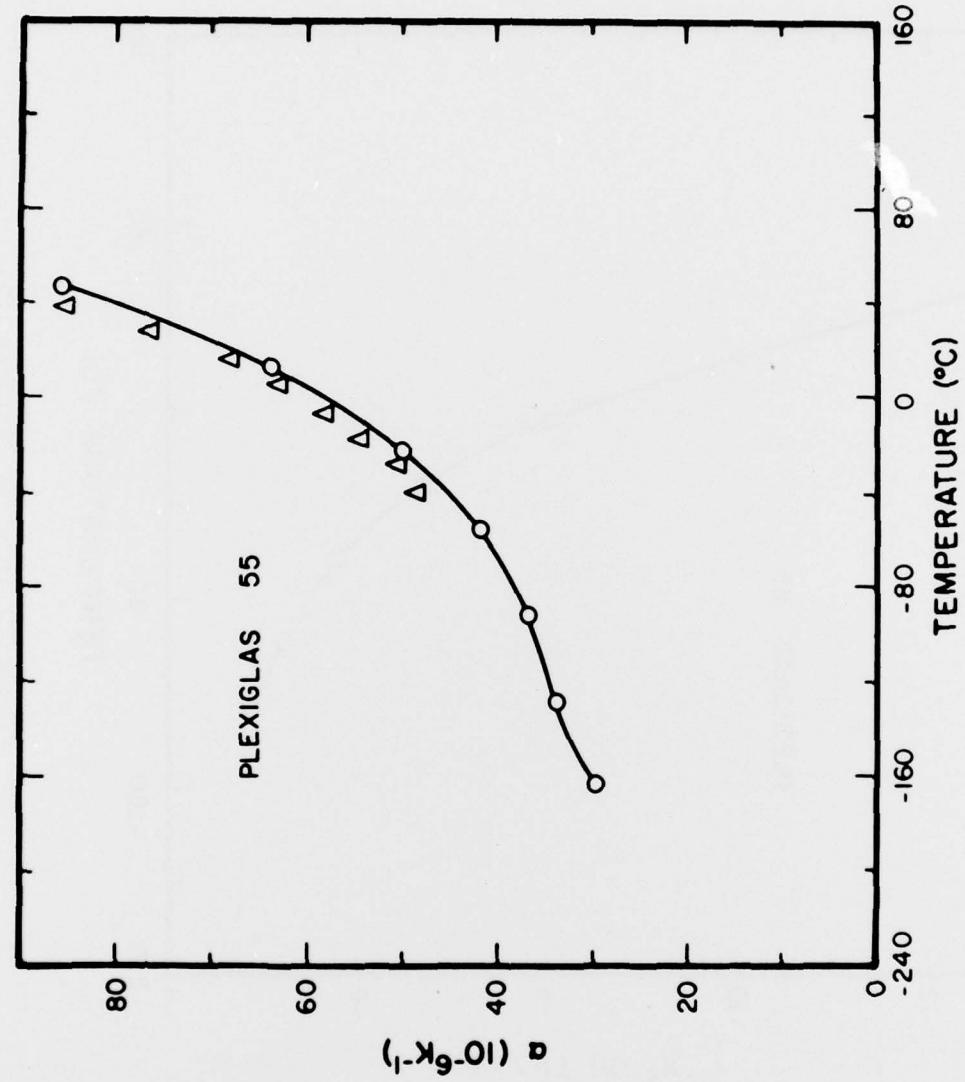


Figure 10. Linear thermal expansion coefficient of Plexiglas 55. Triangles are from the manufacturer's literature.

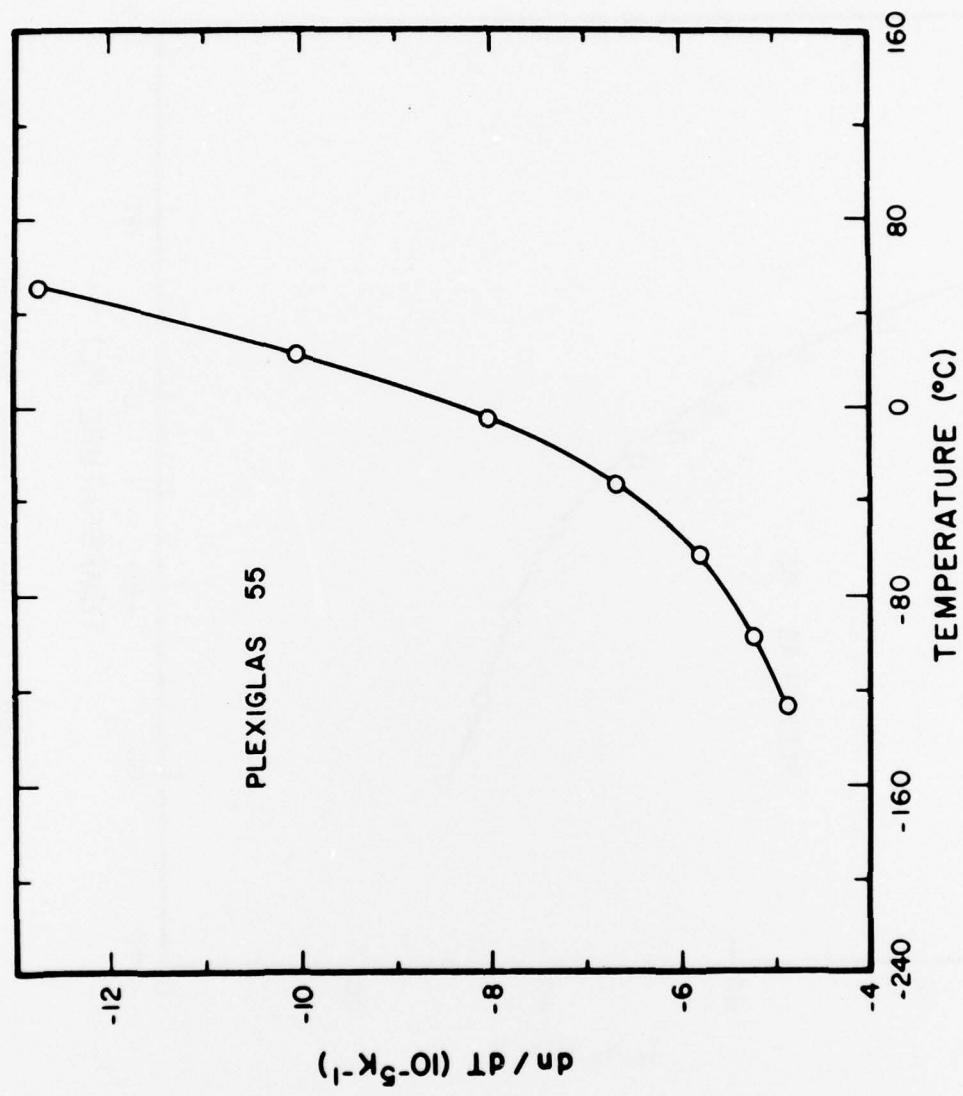


Figure 11.  $dn/dT$  of Plexiglas 55.

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